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Morris Llewellyn of Haverford

1647-1730

By Morris Llewellyn Cooke

(Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia)

1935

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PEMBROKESHIRE IN XVII CENTURY

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Morris Llewellyn of Haverford[1]

1647-1730

By Morris Llewellyn Cooke

(Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia)

Morris Llewellyn was born at Castle Beith,[2] Pembrokeshire, in Wales, in 1645, and migrated to America about 1682-83, but of the details of his sailing with wife and two or three small children we have no record. Not even the name of the ship which brought him here is known.

Of his marriage we have the following record:

Mouris Lluellin[3] of Castlebieth did this 13 M/2 1673 day in the prsence of those Subscribed take Anne Yong (daughter of David Yong of Morwill) to wife theire relacons haveing consented thereto & friends had fellowshipp therenth.[4]

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[1] A paper delivered at a meeting of the Historical Society of Montgomery County, April 30, 1921.

[2] "Castle-bigh (Castle Beity—Castle of the Amblestone) a parish in the hundred of Kemmes, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 10 miles (N. N. E.) from Haverford west, containing 284 inhabitants. * * * On the border of this parish are the remains of a Roman encampment through which runs the high road separating the parishes of Castle-Bigh and Ambliston. * * * There is also another encampment near the church fortified with double ramparts and occupying about four acres of ground." (From "A Topographical Dictionary of Wales," by Samuel Lewis, London, 1833.)

[3] Among other spellings of this name are the following:

Maurice Llywelin	Maurice Lluellyn
Mauris Lewellin	Morris Llewlin
Morris Lewhelin	Morris Llewellyn

[4] Ms. p. 12—No. 683 Quaker Registers for South Division of Wales in Somerset House, London. For this record and much else in connection with this paper I am indebted to my kinsman, Albert Cook Myers.

Ann Young was born in 1647.

The roots of the movement of which Morris Llewellyn's emigration to this country was a part lie far back in the history of the British islands. The inhabitants of Wales in the XVII century were for the most part direct lineal descendants of the ancient Britons—had little Saxon blood. They occupied Britain at the time of the Roman invasion and battled with the Romans as they did with the Saxons, Danes and Normans. Over hundreds of years they resisted these foreign invasions. History possibly presents no people standing forth more conspicuously from the mass. They yielded only inch by inch to superior foes. And at last a remnant—perhaps the best of them—scorning surrender, carried away with them their choicest treasure, their kindred and sacred penates and made Wales their chosen land. Thus was preserved their name, their language and their honor.

To the superficial observer it may seem strange—as one historian states it—that even after long centuries the descendants of such warlike men should identify themselves with the peaceful doctrines and manners of the Quakers. But as a matter of fact this fighting Cymric blood carried with it a tradition of simplicity of heart, direct dependence on God, and independence of men. The heroic stuff of which they were made yielded readily to the call to service and sacrifice for principle.

As early as 1639 one Wroth, an Oxford graduate, formed a dissenters' church. Others followed and became itinerant preachers. Of course all such were driven out of Wales at the outbreak of the Civil War, and rumor has it that Morris Llewellyn served in Cromwell's army—perhaps as chaplain. Up to that time preachers in the established Church in Wales were uneducated and at times led scandalous lives. They could not speak Welsh. This fact encouraged the use of intelligent pious laymen—husbandmen and artisans. During the Interregnum, local authorities in Wales harassed the Friends in many ways—principally through the imposition of tithes, as witness the following, bearing 28 names, each to be fined 10 shillings:

"These therefore in his Ma'ties name (we) Chardge and command you all and eyther of you yt immediately upon sight hereof you levie by way of distresse and sale of goods and chattels sum appearing at each person's name mentioned in the Schedules annexed and the sum see levied to pay in open court—" etc.

(Signed) HUMPHREY HUGHES
JOHN WYNNE

Persecutions were at their height about 1672. In 4 Mo. (June) 1677 we have a record of persecution for "Castlebeigh Psh" of Morris Llewellyn by distraint for the payment of tithes. "Maurice Llywelin has taken from him by David Rees the Priest, and Rhetheran, David's Man, one Lamb, one Pigg and in Wool, worth 5s 6d. The said Moris had alsoe taken from him in the 5th and ye 7th mo. by George Owen Priest his man — Hay and Corne worth two pounds 13s 04d."[5] Of course the refusal to pay tithes was based on religious principles.

A most interesting description of the many ways in which the Quakers in Wales were harassed by the civil and religious authorities is to be found in a lengthy memoir written by John Humphrey whose nephew Benjamin, as will be seen later, married Mary, daughter of Morris Llewellyn.[6] But when church services were neglected and tithes remained unpaid an edict went forth against Quaker meetings as follows:

> "if any person of the age of 16 or upwards, being a subject of this Realme, att any time after the 10th of May next shall be present at any assembly, conventicle, or meeting under colour or pertence of any experience of religion in any other manner than according to the Litargie and practice of the Church of England, in any place within the kingdom of England, dominion or Wales — at which

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[5] Ms. "Sufferings," Vol. IV. to 1680, p. 382. Formerly in Devonshire House, Bishops Gate, but now Friends' House, Euston Road, London. Quaker Archives.

[6] Howard M. Jenkins: "Historical Collections of Gwynedd," p. 101, Edition of 1897.

> Conventicle Meeting or Assembly there shall be five persons or more assembled over and besides those of the same household, etc."

But it was not till the fiercest storm of persecution invaded that thoughts turned to the new world. These same men who had left England for Wales, setting up their altar on Mona, now believed the Sanctuary of God was the human heart and that in His Name they had a strong tower more impregnable than their father's citadel on Snowden. And so to America a remnant came, carrying with them, as their fathers had done, their names, their language and their honor. For many years they retained the use of the Welsh language. That these emigrants may not have been wholly successful in attaining all their objectives is shown by the fact that sometime before 1683 the wife of John Bevan, one of the earliest settlers in Haverford, expressed the thought that it would be good for children to be brought up in America "away from frivolities and temptation." The Bevan family preceded Penn.

Penn made his first grant on the 16th and 17th of September, 1681, to John ap Thomas and Edward Jones for themselves and friends including 17 families. This grant purchased 5,000 acres in Lower Merion.[7] It extended from the Schuylkill River near the Falls towards Merion meeting house, at the junction of Montgomery avenue and Meeting House road, and beyond it. The first company sailed from Liverpool in the ship, "Lyon," arriving in the Schuylkill River in August, 1682. Penn himself followed, the same year, in the ship "Welcome." The Proprietor, or Governor, or Founder, as Penn was variously called, had provided for the use of the emigrants the most detailed instruction as to what they would require in the new country, and as to how

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[7] Although this purchase was for 5000 acres, as stated, the purchasers had to be content with taking only half of it, or 2500 acres, on the Schuylkill, and the rest in Chester county. The tract laid out for them on the Schuylkill constituted the original township of Merion, or Merioneth, from which grew, by the subsequent inclusion of adjacent lands, the present township of Lower Merion.—Ed.

to get settled most comfortably and expeditiously. It is possible that for this reason the settlers endured less hardship than in some of the other colonies.

Morris Llewellyn may have come in the Fall of 1682, but the probabilities are that he did not come before the spring or summer of 1683. His purchase of land in Haverford was recorded at Philadelphia 1-31-1684. (See Exemp. Rec. Book 5, p. 51). We find him arranging with Penn for land, two years earlier, while still in Wales. His deed from Penn was similar to those of the other First Purchasers or adventurer for land, "to be set out as provided by the Concessions, etc."

"1681 Jan. 19 and 20 deeds of lease and release and receipt, William Penn granted to Morris Lewhelin, of the Parish of Castle Booth, Co. Pembroke, Husbandman, 500 acres of land laid out in Pennsylvania; consideration £10.

Witnesses: Harbt Springett: Ben Griffiths, Thos. Coxe."[8]

Morris Llewellyn's purchase of 500 acres, which apparently included 250 for his brother John, was a part of a grant of 3,000 acres subscribed for by Lewis David of Pembrokeshire on behalf of Company No. 5, and conveyed to him March 2, 1681. Lewis David himself retained 750 acres. Two entries in the record of 1683 suggest that Morris Llewellyn may have arrived early in that year. On the twenty-fourth of March[9] Penn himself signed the following order[10] on Thomas Holme, Surveyor General. It was written by his secretary, Philip Theodore Lehnmann, and sealed with the "lesser seal" of the Province. The order reads:

"William Penn Proprietary—Governr of ye Province of Pennsilvania, ye Territories thereunto belonging.

At ye Request of Mauris Lewellin, Purchaser yt I would grant him to take up Two hundred & fifty Acres of Land in ye County of Phila-

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[8] Pp. 125-129, Surveyr General Ms. Book of Lease and Release, B2, Land Office, Harrisburg.

[9] According to "Old Style" reckoning, March was "first month."

[10] William Penn Collection of Albert Cook Myers.

delphia. These are to will & require thee forth wth to Survey or cause to be survey'd unto him beyond Skulkill on ye North Side of Darby Creek ye sd Number of Acres in a place not already taken up according to ye method of Townships appointed by me, & make returns thereof into my Secretary's Office. Given at Philadelphia ye 24th 1st mo. 1683.

WM PENN (L.S.)

For Thomas Holme
Survey'r General."

This purchase of 500 acres carried with it a "city lot"—to be chosen by lot. By November 11, 1683, Morris Llewellyn appears to have found time "to go to town" and inspect his lot. Possibly he did not like the lay, and may have complained to the Proprietor. Hence the following:

"William Penn Proprietary & Governr of ye Province of Pennsilvania & ye Territories thereunto belonging

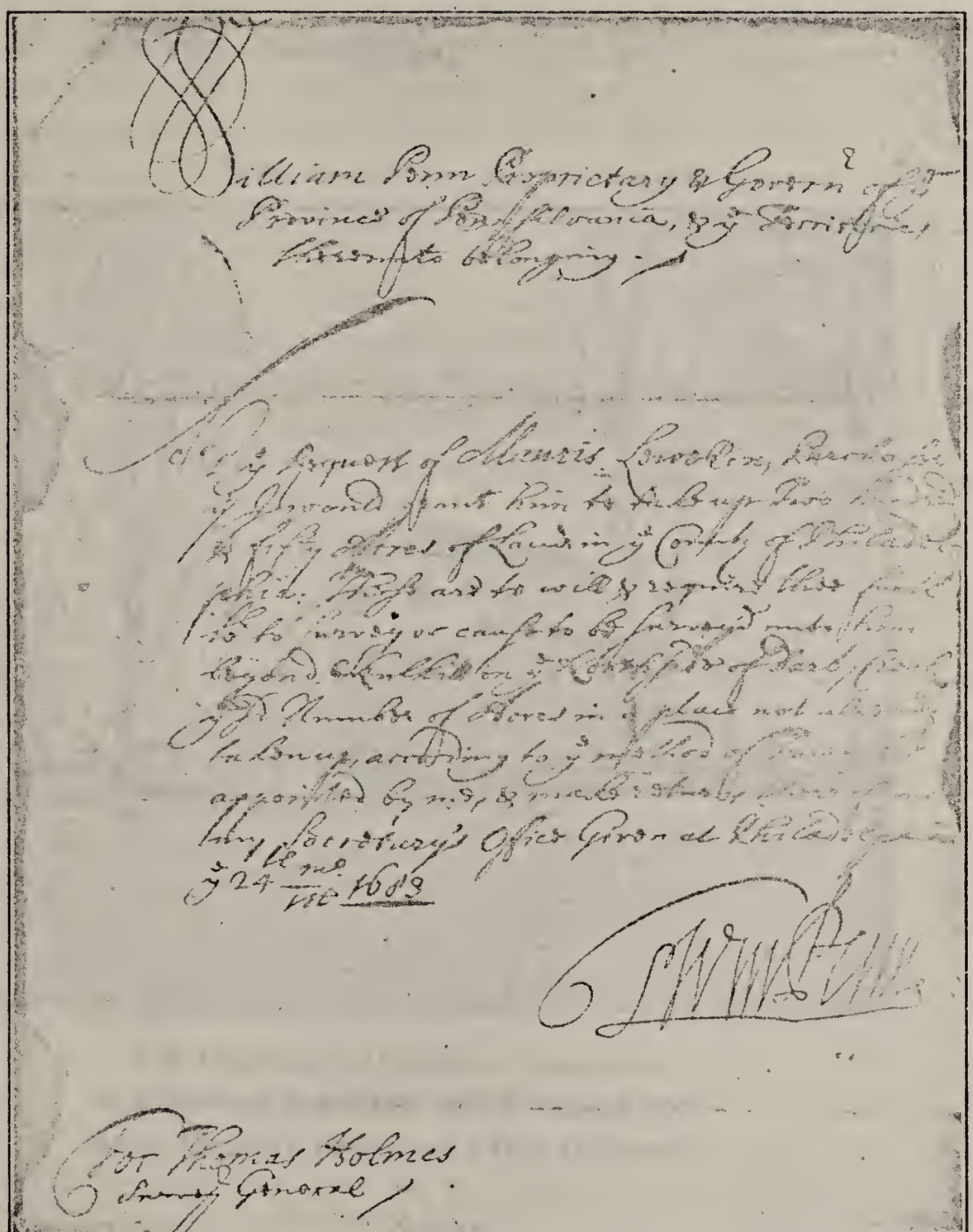
At ye Request of Morris Lewellin, Purchaser of five hundred Acres yt I would grant him to take up a Lott in ye City of Philadelphia. These are to will & require thee forthwth to survey or cause to be surveyed unto him a Lott in ye City where it fitt & make return thereof into my Secretarys Office. Given at Philadelphia ye 22d 9 br 1683.

WM PENN

R.N. Set this out at Skcolkill where it fell. it proved wet & ye Govnr orderd it to be in a dry place.

T. H."

The above document is signed by Penn himself, the text being in the hand of his secretary, Lehnmann. The foot-note is in the hand of William Penn's first surveyor-general, Captain Thomas Holme—he who really laid out the city of Philadelphia.



William Penn's Warrant to Morris Llewellyn
for 250 Acres in Haverford

THE ORIGINAL LLEWELLYN HOMESTEAD
In Haverford, Built 1693. Still Occupied 1935.
Morris Llewellyn Cooke and wife in foreground.

The original Morris Llewellyn homestead, named "Castle Bith," after the old home town in Wales, still stands at the southwest corner of Ardmore avenue and Haverford road. It was until her death occupied by the late Hannah Llewellyn, daughter of David and Ann Llewellyn. The property passed by will to the present occupant, Rowland J. Pugh. In the west gable, until recently, could be seen a stone, reading, "M A L 1693," which being interpreted means "Morris and Ann Llewellyn 1693." The stone is still in the gable, but covered.

John, brother of Morris Llewellyn, owned land in Haverford, but it must have passed to Morris Llewellyn, as we find the latter bequeathing it in his will to his son David. There is a record of Edward Llewellyn having been buried at Haverford, December 12, 1694, but I have been unable to establish his relationship.

The first entry in the Radnor Monthly Meeting[11] records, referring to the Llewellyn family is in 1686 (April 3), where Morris' wife Ann signed the marriage certificate of Richard Ormes and Mary Tyder. The earliest written record made by Morris Llewellyn himself is his witness to the marriage of Humphrey Ellis and Jane David, at the house of William Howell, 11-19-1686.[12]

Morris Llewellyn and Ann Young had at least four children. David was born in 1673, Mary in 1676, Morris in 1682 and Griffith in 1689.

David, in 1706, married Margaret Lawrence, of Haverford, daughter of David and Ellinor Lawrence. In 1709, he married Margaret Ellis, of Gwynedd, daughter of William John and widow of Robert Ellis. A daughter, Ann, was born in 1713 or 1714. There must have been another daughter Margaret, for we find in the will of Daniel Thomas, of Merion, who died about January 1, 1723, a bequest of £5 to

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[11] Radnor Monthly Meeting included the Preparative Meetings at Merion, Haverford and Radnor.

[12] Radnor Monthly Meeting records.

"Margaret, youngest daughter of David Llewellyn" — his executor—and the balance of this estate "to found a school in Haverford." Mary Llewellyn, in 1694, married Benjamin Humphrey. They had seven children, five sons and two daughters, as follows: John b. 8th 7 mo. 1695, Joseph b. 11th 11th mo. 1697, David b. 8th 5th mo. 1700, Daniel b. 6th 2 mo. 1703 and Owen b. 27th 11th mo. 1713; Ann, who, on 10-23-1742, married Gerrard Jones, son of Robert Jones, a first settler; and Elizabeth, who married John Scarlett. Owen, through whom the author of this paper traces his direct descent from Morris Llewellyn, married Sarah Embree, daughter of Moses Embree, and widow of John Hughes, of Merion, on 29th 7th mo. 1738. The second Morris, "of ye Indian Fields in ye Township of Merion[13] in 1706 married Elizabeth Thomas. Anne, the only child of this union (b. June 20, 1707) was married, 10-3-1724, to David Price, son of David Price, of Merion. Morris, Jr., in 1733 married Catharine Bynon, widow of Henry Lewis, who bore him five children—all daughters—Cisly (m. Alexander Cruikshank), Mary (m. James Trueman), Elizabeth (m. George Webster), Catharine (m. Isaac Taylor) and Margaret (m. Evan Evans).

Morris, Jr., died in 1749. His will carries a seal, picturing a man on horseback — possibly having some armorial significance. Among the interesting items on the inventory of his estate are "Negro man £50, negro woman £35, negro child £15." Among the expenses of the executors for the funeral were "Sugar, raisins and spice S 10 d 6, barrel of syder S 10, winding sheet £1 S 2 d 11, and coffin £1 S 10." These expenditures antedated the passage of the Volstead Act by about 175 years.

Griffith, Morris Llewellyn's last child, known as "the American," probably because he was the only one of the children to be born in this country, married Elizabeth, daughter

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[13] For further details of this "Plantation on the Skoolkill" and its owners, see "The Land of the Llewellyns and Camp Discharge," by S. Gordon Smyth, Historical Sketches of the Historical Society of Montgomery County, Vol. III, page 206.

THE OLDEST LINE-STONE IN HAVERFORD TOWNSHIP

of Rees and Martha (Aubrey) Thomas, of Merion.[14] He had one son John, who married Martha, the daughter of William and Elizabeth Thomas; and three daughters, Marianna, Ariadne and Elizabeth, who married Captain John Young. Griffith Llewellyn evidently married a second time, as in his will he refers to "my beloved wife Mary." Griffith was commissioned as a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia on May 27, 1745. He died in 1752. His home had been in Merion, nearby the Indian Field plantation.

The oldest line-stone in Haverford Township (discovered by Samuel M. Garrigues, Surveyor, of Bryn Mawr, in 1889) and "the first evidence we have of a settlement" in the township, formerly stood on the line of the Hannah Llewellyn property, and the meadow of the Haverford College corporation, on the northeast bank of Cobb's Creek, about 200 yards northwest of Ardmore Avenue station, on the Philadelphia and Western Railway "near the springhouse of Edwin Johnson." The stone marked the corner of the land of Thomas Ellis, on the South, Morris Llewellyn on the East, and David Llewellyn on the West. On the east face of the stone is cut: "C — D M L"; and on the west face: "C — M D L L — A T E — 1683."

According to Surveyor Garrigues,[15] this survey was made March 2, 1683. I have been unable to locate any authority for this date. The statement apparently carries with it the assumption that this stone was set about this time. As we have no reason to believe that Morris Llewellyn had a brother named David, the initials on the stone doubtless

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[14] Elizabeth, daughter of Rees and Martha (Aubrey) Thomas, married, 3-7-1724, at Radnor Meeting, Samuel Harry. Her father, in his will, made in 1742, calls her "my daughter *Elizth. Harry, wife of Saml. Harry.*" No marriage of Griffith Llewellyn appears of record on the registers of Radnor Monthly Meeting. In 1719, however, the will of Margaret Thomas, of Merion, is witnessed by Griffith Llewellin and Mary Llewellin —the latter very probably the wife of Griffith.—Ed.

[15] Thomas Allen Glenn: "Merion in the Welsh Traet" (Norristown, Penna., 1896); p. 39.

refer to Morris Llewellyn's eldest son David, born in Wales in 1673. This is the son who later became a surveyor.

This stone, about twenty years ago, was removed to the Haveford College grounds, and in 1928 was presented to the author by the Trustees of the College. It is now a treasured possession at my home on St. George's Road, in Chestnut Hill. Before the stone came into my possession, a piece had been broken off the top, so that a small cross, on what had been the east face, is missing.

The 500 acres of land which Morris Llewellyn purchased from Penn on January 19-20, 1681,[16] was eventually laid out entirely in Haverford Township. One piece of 60 acres began about the line of Cobbs Creek, and extended on either side of the present Ardmore avenue northeast to the Merion township line. This is the plot on which the homestead was erected. The other piece laid out as 400 acres (resurveyed to 434 acres) lies immediately south of the Radnor township line, and extended from Darby Creek to the Merion township line. The northern half of this plot is credited to Morris' brother John, on the early plans. But when, on his death, Morris willed to his son David "one hundred and sixty acres of land near Darby Creek that was formerly my brother John Llewellins," it was taken from the southern half of the strip.

In 1683—the date on the stone — David was only ten years old. On 1-27-1692 we find him witnessing the will of Ellin Ellis, of Haverford. On 2-22-1693, in company with his parents, he was a witness at the marriage of Lewis Walker and Mary Morris, at Haverford. On 10-4-1694 he was present at the wedding of his sister Mary to Benjamin Humphrey. This was the year in which he came of age. It is possible that about this time Morris Llewellyn presented to his eldest son David a part of the original home site, and that when surveyor David Llewellyn took possession, he carved and set up the stone to delimit his new possessions. It is also possible that the markings on the west face were originally "C—MDLL." The markings "A T. E.—1683" may have

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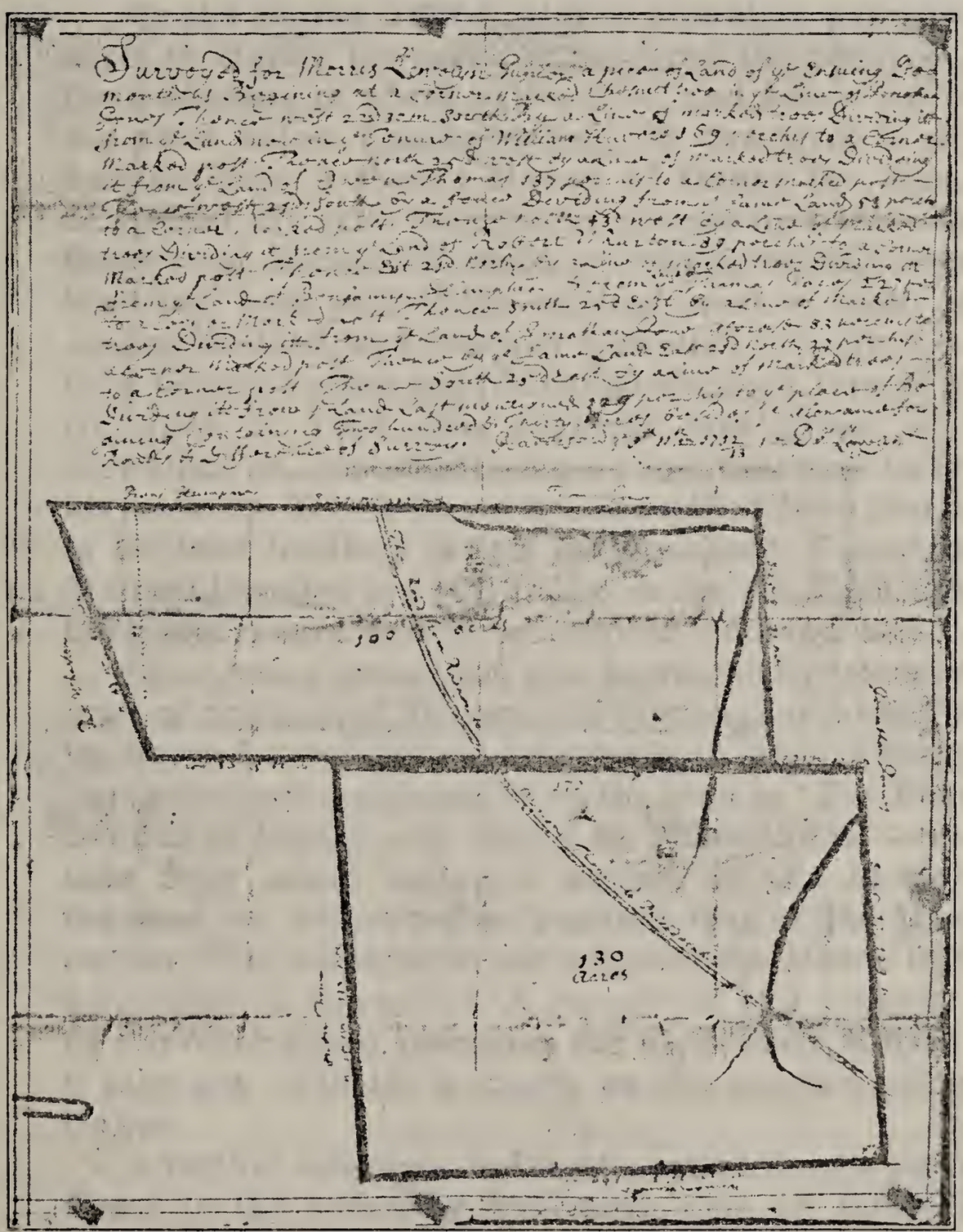
[16] See Exemp. Rec. Book 5, p. 544.



SURVEY BY DAVID LLEWELLYN

been added at a later date. Certainly the location of the "A"—probably standing for "and"—suggests that it may have been an after-thought. The top lettering appears to be of a somewhat different grade from that below.

On the 1st mo. 1697-8, Morris Llewellyn purchased 500 acres in Merion township. It bordered the Schuylkill river for a distance of about half a mile, and below the bend in the river below Conshohocken. On the west it adjoined Laetitia Penn Awbrey's Manor, of Mount Joy. Roughly it comprised the area bounded at present by Lafayette road, Stony road, Spring Mill road and the Schuylkill river. This tract had been part of the original grant of 5,000 acres to Joshua Holland, and reached Llewellyn through John Holland, George Collett and Nathaniel Pennock, former owners. On June 5, 1703, this property was given to Morris Llewellyn, Jr., probably because about that time he attained his majority. Morris Llewellyn, Jr., added from time to time to his land holdings in this neighborhood. Descendants of Morris Llewellyn are still living on the old Taylor farm on Lafayette road, a part of the original "Indian Fields."

The present generation may be especially interested in a tract of upwards of 200 acres in Merion, purchased in parts by Morris Llewellyn, and lying on both sides of the present Lancaster road—referred to on the plan as "The Road from Radnor to Merion and thence to Philadelphia"—and running from about Ardmore station, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to within a few hundred feet of the Haverford station. This property all but adjoined the Morris Llewellyn homestead in Haverford. A survey[17] of this property made by Surveyor David Llewellyn for his brother Morris, dated 9 11th mo. 1712-13, is shown on the accompanying illustration.

A further reference to David's activities as a surveyor is found in the following holograph note of James Logan, dated 12 8mo. 1723:

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[17] The original of this survey, and one made by David Llewellyn, 2nd 26 1718, for Thomas Seymour, can be found in Peters Papers, Vol. 1, p. 11, in MSS Div., Hist. Soc. of Pa.

"ffriend Rees Thomas

I thought Davd Llewellin had been long since satisfied for what he did in ye Resurvey of Laetitie's Manor on Skuylkill but he tells me he never recvd any thing further that the £4:18:8 that I paid him in ye year 171¾. I request thee therefore to settle it with him and pay him out of the Money in thy hands so much more as thou shalt find Just & reasonable placing the same to thy Brother Aubrey & his Trustees acct wch on these terms shall be approved by

Thy assured ffriend,

JAMES LOGAN."

On date of January 31, 1739/40 Logan writes to James Steel:

"ffrd J. Steel

Davd Llewellin by his Lettr now informs me that the above mentioned £4:18:8 instead of being paid to himself was discounted off his Brother Morris's bond to the Proprietr by an indorsemt in my hand but that thou refuses to allow it. Please when thou come hither to bring the bond with thee and explain it to thy friend.

J. LOGAN."

Stenton 31 Janry 39/40

And we have endorsed on the same document (text in hand of the Proprietary agent, James Steel, but signed by Morris Llewellyn, Jr., himself) the following receipt dated 17 11th mo. 1740 clearing the matter:

Philada 17th 11 mo. 1740

Recd. of James Steel (by discount on my bond) the within Sum of four Pounds Eighteen Shillings & eight pence on behalf of my Brother David Llewellyn.

MORRIS LLEWELLYN."

Morris Llewellyn of Haverford was frequently assigned responsible tasks by Haverford meeting and Radnor meeting. The Meeting was obliged occasionally to take up collections of corn, etc., for relief of unfortunates, usually new comers, or those whose crops had failed. Sometimes it was a loan by Monthly Meeting, as "30 shillings ordered out of the collection for to help him out his p'sent necessity." Again, "it was ordered by this meeting that Cadder Morgan and James Thomas do receive the voluntary gift of Merion

OLD HAVERFORD MEETING HOUSE

1645432

meeting to assist ..... in his present distress, he having sustained loss by fires, that Richard Ormes and Stephen Bevan, for Radnor, and Maurice Llewellyn and David Humphrey, of Haverford, do receive the voluntary subscription of each of the sd Townships, to the sd use."

The Chester County records show that he was called on for duties of a public character. In 1689 it was "Ordered that Morris Llewellin be supervisor of ye High Wayes for ye Township of Harfort and Richard Armes for ye Township of Radnor for ye next ensuing years."

And again, "Names of The Grand Inquest for this yeare 1694" — 15 names, including Morrice Lewellin, Richard Armes, et al.

And again, "Att a Court off Quarter ssons; held att Chester ffor the County off Chester the 12th Day off March 1694-5, After Proclamation made The Constables were called over ffor to bring in theyr Returns and they Returnd All was well and there were new ones Chosen for to serve for this next year," Morris Lewellin among the others. He also, on occasion, acted as overseer of wills, and as executor.

Morris Llewellyn's name frequently appears on the tax lists. One of these—a "tax levied of one shilling per hundred towards the taking of wolves," indicates that living conditions were far from being on a "Pink tea" basis.

Morris Llewellyn and his family were identified with the earliest days of the old Haverford Meeting located on Wynnewood Road (formerly Haverford-and-Merion Road), near Oakmont, now Wynnewood Road station on the trolley line from 69th Street to Ardmore. The first meeting was held in the home of John Bevan, 5th mo. 10th 1684. By 13th 9 mo. 1684, it was reported to the Monthly Meeting that "There is a burying place got out for Haverford." At this time there were fifteen families in "Harford Town,"[18] and

[18] In the earliest days, the township appears to have been frequently called "Harfod," a corruption of Hereford—a county in England, abutting Wales. Before very long, however, the use of Haverford—after Haverford West, in Pembrokeshire—became quite general.

"eight others expected soon." The first record of a marriage at Haverford was 20 1 mo. 1689-90. At the monthly meeting held 11th 12 mo. 1696, a committee of ten members was appointed "to endeavor to end the differences between Maurice Llewellyn and three members of Meeting." Two months later it was reported that judgment had been rendered, and all "parties seem to be satisfied therewith."

The first meeting-house at Haverford was a wooden structure. A stable was ordered to be built adjoining, 10, 11th mo. 1694. A committee was appointed 11 mo. 1695 to plan for a new building. On 14 January 1696-7, David Lewis "accounted to the monthly meeting—he had received £5 from Maurice Llewellyn in part of a legacy from Margaret Howell towards Repairing or Rebuilding of ye meeting house at Haverford." This was presumably the same Margaret Howell who signed his marriage certificate in Wales, and who had since joined the Haverford colony. Morris Llewellyn, with James Thomas, Jr., was executor of Margaret Howell's will. From 1 mo. 1697-8 until 11 mo. 1701, funds were constantly being raised in Merion, Radnor and other meetings to help build at Haverford. An entry in the meeting records, 11th 4 mo. 1702, shows the new building was nearing completion.

The interior view of the meeting-house shows it as it was shortly after completion—except for the stove. In recent years it has been "modernized." The side panels are so arranged that they can be raised and lowered in order to make it possible to have two simultaneous meetings, one for the men and the other for the women—a frequent occurrence with Friends.

Below and to the right of the right hand window in the exterior view can be seen all that remains of the original arrangements for heating the meeting-house. Apparently a log fire was built outside the building, and by means of a hood and pipe the heated air was carried to the interior through the aperture shown just beyond the shutter on the extreme right.

The inhabitants of the great Welsh Tract, or Barony, as the district comprising the three townships of Merion,

INTERIOR OF HAVERFORD MEETING
Except for the Stove about as it was in 1702.

Haverford and Radnor was designated, as late as the beginning of the last century, had constant differences with Penn and those he put in charge of the Province of Pennsylvania. In 3rd mo. 1688, we have an autograph petition "beautifully written and quaint in expression," protesting against the curtailment of gifts, etc., and signed by Morris Llewellyn, among others. The reverse of the petition is endorsed, "The petitioners are worthy and very earnest about it." On July 18, 1693, we have another petition, against the ferryman on the Schuylkill, signed by "some of the most respectable people of the Welsh Tract," Morris Llewellyn among the number. Another petition requested that Quakers be exempt from any duties in connection with the Courts, as conflicting with their religious principles, but insisting that they should have part in legislation in order to control taxation. But the most important struggle had to do with the exclusion of non-Quakers from the Barony. On the 13th 10 mo. 1690, their position was thus defined:

"We the Inhabitants of the Welsh Tract in the Province of Pennsylvania in America, being descended from the Ancient Pritains, who always in the Land of our Nativity, under the Crown of England, have enjoyed that Liberty and privilege as to have our bounds and limits by ourselves within which all causes, quarrels, crimes, and titles were tryed and wholly determined by officers, magistrates, jurors of our own language which were our equals. Having our faces towards these Counties, made motion to our Governor that we might enjoy the same here—to the intent we might live together here, and enjoy our Liberty and Devotion, which thing was soon granted us before we came to these parts." Penn agreed that if the Welsh would pay rent for the entire area of the three townships, 40,000 acres in all, and further date the rent back to 1684, outsiders would be excluded. This latter proposal was refused—at least that part of it dating payments back. Thus outsiders were admitted to residence in perhaps the choicest territory then open to settlers.

Morris Llewellyn died about November 19, 1730, and was buried in the burial-ground at Haverford Meeting-

house. His wife who had died nearly 30 years before was also buried there. The early graves here are unmarked, and in most instances cannot be definitely located.

The will, drafted on June 14, 1714, in addition to the land on Darby Creek heretofore mentioned, gave five shillings to "my son Morris Lewellin," ten pounds to "my daughter Mary," and to "my son Griffith Llewellyn all the land he now lives on . . . containing by estimation 300 acres . . . and all the residue of my estate." The small bequest to Morris, Jr., was probably made in the light of gifts of considerable size made previously. Mary had married a prosperous husband, and therefore was already well taken care of. Griffith Llewellyn was made executor, and the will was witnessed by Joan Lewellin, Thomas Owen and Joseph Ambler, the first two making their marks.

Another Morris Llewellyn—probably a great-grandson of Morris Llewellyn, of Haverford—rose to local fame. "At the close of the administration of the elder Adams a liberty pole[19] was raised at a small village about ten miles north of Philadelphia then known as Merion Square and recently renamed Gladwyn. A flag was suspended from the pole bearing the inscription "Down with all tyrants. No gag laws. Liberty or death." Among the protestants were Captain John Young, Samuel Young and Morris Llewellyn, all descendants of the original Morris Llewellyn. Upon word reaching the city that the citizens of Lower Merion had planted on their soil the emblem of Liberty and Equality, a squad of troops was sent out to enforce the Sedition Act. Morris Llewellyn was arrested and taken to the city, and put in prison. A great crowd attended his trial, and promised to attempt his rescue, should he be convicted. But the jury declared him not guilty. He was carried from the court house upon the shoulders of cheering friends. The other parties implicated in the affair are reported to have fled "to

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[19] I have been told that it was out of disturbances of this character, quite general about this time, that the design showing the Liberty Cap surmounting a pole, to which was attached the United States flag, came into use.

THE BURIAL GROUND AT OLD HAVERFORD MEETING

the woods and caves of the Schuylkill hills," and thus avoided arrest.[20]

Stanley Shields Cooke, of Denver, Colorado, the only child of the author's eldest brother, and therefore great-great-great-great-great grandchild of Morris Llewellyn, of Haverford, served his country in the Great War. To our dismay he was lost, September 26, 1918, while serving on U. S. S. "Tampa," a Coast Guard vessel, sunk all but "without trace," in the vicinity of Milford Haven, on the south coast of Pembrokeshire, Wales,[21] less than 50 miles from the Castle Beith from which his ancestor emigrated two hundred and thirty-five years before. They both gave eloquent testimony on behalf of Liberty.

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[20] This account is based on a letter, dated April 23, 1886, written by Thomas L. Young to Perry Anderson, Esq., of Lower Merion.—Ed.

[21] See letter dated May 16, 1921, from Hydrographic Office, and signed "L. H. Chandler, Rear Admiral U. S. Navy, Hydrographer."

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